

TEPLITSKIY, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TUSH, K.N., inzh.

Operation of the heat-power equipment of the high pressure steam power plant and air-steam station at the Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant. Trudy NTO chern. met. 20:79-93 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.  
(Cherepovets--Metallurgical plants)  
(Steam power plants)

TEPLITSKIY, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHIRVA, A.K., inzh.

Redesigning of 4000-44-1 type blast-furnace gas accumulators.  
Prom.energ. 18 no.2:31-36 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Blast furnaces)

DMITRIYEV, V.Ye., inzh.; TEPLITSKIY, M.G., inzh.

Operation of a 150 Mw. block. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom.  
no.3:54-57 J1-S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KOMAROV, N.Ye., Inst. Chem. Phys. Acad. Sci. USSR, Serpukhov, U.S.S.R.; KOSTIKOV, M.G., Perm. Univ., Perm, U.S.S.R.

Use of secondary fuel resources in the Chernobyl metallurgical plant. Prom. energ. 1986, 2:122-26. Apr '86.

(NARA 18:2)

TEPLITSKIY, M.G., Inzh.; OMLINIKOV, V.Ye., Inzh.

Study of the efficiency of the leading VT-25-5 turbogenerator unit.  
Energ. i elektrotokhn. prom. no.1:45-48 Ju-Mr '65. (MIRA 1815)

KRUTOV, V.I.; TEPLITSKIY, M.L.

Erection of an apartment house on filled ground. Osn., fund.  
i mekh. grun. 3 no.5:5-7 '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Kursk--Foundations)

TEPLITSKIY, M. P.

523. COMBUSTION OF UKRAINIAN BROWN COALS IN POLYMERIZED FORM, USING  
PULVERIZING BLOWERS. Teplitski, M. P. (Za Ekon. Topliva (Fuel Econ.),  
Oct. 1960, 27-29). (L).

TEPLITSKIY, V.A.

Use of the seismic flat-front method in eastern Turkmenia. Razved.  
i prom. geofiz. no.40:3-7 '61. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Turkmenistan--Seismic prospecting)

TEPLITSKIY, V.A.

Tectonics of the Repetek zone. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn.  
khim. i geol. nauk no.4:109-112 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Otdel razvedochnoy reofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmenskoy  
SSR.

(Repetek—Geology, Structural)

TEPLITSKIY, V.A.

Some results of seismic prospecting in the Bukhara-Gazli and  
Chardzhou-Pitnyak zones. Trudy VNIGNI no.30:79-82 '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Uzbekistan--Seismic prospecting)

KOTS, V.G.; TEPLITSKIY, V.A.

Tectonic regionalization of eastern Turkmenia, based on geophysical data. Geol. nefti i gasa 7 no.5:30-35 My '63.  
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Amu-Dar'inskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya.  
(Turkmenistan—Geology, Structural)

MEMORANDUM, V.P.; TEPLITSKIY, V.A.

Pattern shooting at long bases in the method of reflected waves  
(plane front method). Prikl. geofiz. no.40s57-76 164  
(MIRA 18s1)

ALIYEV, I.M.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; KRAVCHENKO, N.Ye.; TEPLITSKIY, V.A.

Main features of the abyssal geological structure of the eastern  
part of the Turkmen S.S.R. Geol.nefti i gaza 9 no.2:5-12 F '65.  
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy  
neftyanoy institut.

LUPANCOV, V.P.; NOMOKNOV, V.P.; TSELETSKIY, V.A.

Plotting temporary cross sections based on the data of the  
"flat front" method. Enaved. geofiz. no. 9:27-27 1975.  
(MIRA 12:8)

KOTS, V.G.; TEPLITSKIY, V.A.

New data on the tectonics of eastern Turkmenia. *Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol.* 40 no.4:26-31 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

TEPLITSKIY, V.A., otv. red.; KALMYKOV, G.N., red.; KONOKHOV, V.F.,  
red.

[Seismic prospecting using the grouping of shots on long  
bases and the method of central rays; transactions] Seismo-  
razvedka s primeneniem gruppirovaniia vzryvov na dlinnykh  
bazakh i sposobi tsentral'nykh luchei; trudy. Moskva, Nedra,  
1965. 106 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy seminar po novoy metodike seysmorazvedki.

ACC NR: AT6028963 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0026/0036

AUTHOR: Nomokonov, V. P.; Teplitskiy, V. A.

ORG: Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute im. S. Ordzhonikidze (Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut); All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Geological Prospecting (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut)

TITLE: Theoretical basis of shot grouping on long spreads ("plane wave-front" method)

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy seminar po novoy metodike seysmorazvedki. Seysmorazvedka s primeneniym gruppirovaniya vzryvov na dlinnykh bazakh i sposoba tsentral'nykh luchey (Seismic prospecting using the grouping of shots on long bases and the method of central rays); trudy seminar. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 26-36

TOPIC TAGS: underground explosion, geologic exploration, seismic boundary, travel time curve, seismic prospecting, seismic wave

ABSTRACT: Basic principles and formulas of the theory of travel-time curves of reflected waves are presented for the case of a continuous linear source. An analysis is made of the generation source and geophone spread parameters. The relationship between generation and

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ACC NR: AT6028963

reception zones is investigated for various angles of reflecting boundaries. The ratio of reflection amplitude to noise amplitude of surface waves obtained from experiments within the shot spread is determined to be 1.4 times greater than that outside the spread. Grouping of shots in long spreads may be used for studying fractures by separation of the composite reflected and diffracted waves according to the shape and relationship of the cophasal axis. Composite diffracted waves registered near the fracture are found to be the least distorted. An analysis is made of the methods of compilation and interpretations of time sections from seismograms obtained from tapes. The possibility of combining the plane wave-front method with regulated directional reception and the method of reflected waves was considered for various geological environments. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 30Apr65/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 006

Cont: 2/2

ACC NRI AT0026968

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/006/0075/0083

AUTHOR: Lupanov, V. P.; Nomokonov, V. P.; Ogorodnikov, V. V.;  
Teplitskiy, V. A.

ORG: State Geological Committee of Industrial Production, TSSR  
(Gosudarstvennyy proizvodstvennyy geologicheskii komitet TSSR);  
Moscow Geological Prospecting Institute im. S. Ordzhonikidze (Moskovskiy  
geologorazvedochnyy institut).

TITLE: Results of applying the plane wave-front method in eastern  
Turkmenia

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy seminar po novoy metodike seysmorazvedki.  
Seysmorazvedka s primeneniym gruppirovaniya vzryvov na dlinnykh bazakh  
i sposoba tsentral'nykh luchey (Seismic prospecting using the grouping  
of shots on long bases and the method of central rays); trudy seminar.  
Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 75-83

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, seismic wave, underground explosion,  
seismography

ABSTRACT: The investigations conducted using the plane wave-front  
method (SPF) during 1959—1963 by the Amu-Darya Geophysical Expedition  
are described. This work was done in areas with complex surface and

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ACC NR: AT6028968

subsurface seismological conditions. SPF was used successfully in areas lacking data from reflected waves, i.e., clear reflections and even diffracted waves formed in fault zones were obtained. The results of using SPF in fault zones were confirmed by deep drilling. Recording of reflections was performed not only within the limits of the generation profile but outside and perpendicular to the terminal sources. This made it possible to analyze boundaries with angles of inclination of 5—10° and get additional criteria for the formation of diffracted waves. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 30Apr65/

TEPLITSKIY, V.G., inzh.; TSIPERFIN, I.M., inzh.

Apparatus for determining the diagram of radial pressures of the  
piston ring. Trakt. 1 sel'khoz mash. 30 no.11:11 N '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Piston rings)

TEPLITSKIY, V.G.

Piston ring file. Mashinostroenie no.3:19 My-Je '63.  
(MIRA 16:7)

(Piston rings)

TIMOFEYEV, N.S.; ZAYTSEV, M.M.; YBFLITSKIY, V.I.; VAL'DBERG, A.Yu.

Collecting highly dispersed carbon black by means of the  
new bag filters made with thermochemically processed glass  
fiber fabrics. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.6:34-37 Je '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po  
promyshlennoy i sanitarnoy ochistke gazov.

(Carbon black) (Filters and filtration)

(Glass fibers)

VAL'DBERG, A.Yu., inzh.; ZAYTSEV, M.M., inzh.; PADVA, V.Yu., inzh.;  
TEPLITSKIY, V.I., inzh.; TIMOFEYEV, N.S., inzh.

Results of comparative tests of cone cyclones with a spiral gas  
supply. Khim. i nef. mashinostr. no.6:3-5 D '64  
(MIRA 18:2)

TEPLITSKIY, V. P.

V. V. Bondarenko, D. F. Virnyk, I. N. Romanenko, M. N. Seredenko and V. P. Teplitskiy, all of the Institute of Economics, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences.

"Essays on the Development of the National Economy of the Ukrainian SSR," (book)

SO: Pravda Ukrainy, 25 Nov 54.

TEPLITSKIY, V.P.[Teplits'kyi, V.P.], red.; KORNIYCHUK, L.Ya.[Kornichuk, L.IA.], red.; SHABLIY, Ye.A.[Shablii, IE.A.], red.; LANDIN, B.O., red.; KADASHEVICH, O.O.[Kadashevych, O.O.], tekhn. red.

[History of economic thought in the Ukraine] Z istorii ekonomichnoi dumky na Ukraini. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1961. 346 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut ekonomiky. (Ukraine--Economics)

TEPLITSKIY, Ya.I., tekhnik; BAKUMENKO, S.P., inzhener.

Explosion hazard of magnetic starters with damaged coils.  
Energetik 4 no.9:17-18 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)  
(Electric motors--Starting devices)

TEPLITSKIY, Ya. S.

Rural Overhead Electrical Networks, (Sel'skiye vozdushnyye elektricheskieseti),  
Sel'khozgiz, 1949, 103 pp.

W - 15368, 6 Dec 50

TEPLITSKIY, YA., S.,

En. 150130

USSR/Engineering - Electrification of Agriculture Literature Oct 49

"Review of Handbook on the Electrification of Agriculture," Ya. S. Teplitkiy, Chief, Tech Div, "Glavsel'elektro," Min of Agr USSR, 2 pp

"Elektrichestvo" No 10

By end of 1950, power required for agricultural electrical equipment will increase to 2 million kw as against 270,000 kw at beginning of post-war Five-Year Plan. Favorably reviews subject handbook. Chief criticism is that some of the

150130

USSR/Engineering - Electrification of Agriculture (Contd) Oct 49

material is outdated in that the book was compiled in 1945 and 1946, but not published until 1949.

150130

TEPLITSKIY, Ya. S.

Subject : USSR/Electricity AID P - 1592  
Card 1/2 Pub. 27 - 1/27  
Authors : Zlatkovskiy, A. P., Kand. of Tech. Sci., and  
Teplitskiy, Ya., S., Eng., Moscow  
Title : The task of the electrical industry is to create a new  
electrical equipment for agriculture  
Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 3, 1-4, Mr 1955  
Abstract : The authors state that the rapid development of rural  
electrification requires a constant improvement of  
equipment. They enumerate achievements already obtained  
and set the most important tasks to be solved in the very  
near future. These include the production of vertical  
water-wheel generators with a hollow shaft, equipped with  
exciter (governor-feeding generator) and automatic voltage  
regulator. Other developments include distribution  
substations, outdoor equipment, aluminum and steel over-  
head conductors, and economical underground cables with

Elektrichestvo, 3, 1-4, Mr 1955

AID P - 1592

Card 2/2 Pub. 27 - 1/27

vinyl chloride coating. The authors describe and illustrate certain improved connection diagrams. Five diagrams

Institution: None

Submitted : N 30, 1954

SARKISYAN, A.M., inzhener; TEPLITSKIY, Ya.S.

What agriculture requires from the electric industry. Vest.elektroprom.  
27 no.2:28-33 P '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1.Glavnoye upravleniye sel'skikh elektrostantsiy Ministerstva sel'skogo  
khozyaystva SSSR.

(Electricity in agriculture)

EBIN, L.Ye.; GANELIN, A.M.; GILINSKIY, A.M.; GORNOVESOV, G.V.; ZLATKOVSKIY,  
A.P.; KAUFMAN, B.M.; KISELIV, N.A.; KULIKOV, P.Ye.; LEVIN, M.S.;  
SLAVIN, M.P.; SMIRNOV, B.V.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SMIRNOVA, I.S.;  
TARASOVA, V.Ye.; CHEBOTAREV, V.I.; SHATS, Ye.L.; ENTIN, I.A.;  
IOSIPYAN, S.G., redaktor; SARKISYAN, A.M., redaktor; SMIRENSKIY,  
M.D., redaktor; TEPLITSKIY, Ya.S., redaktor; KOMAROVA, V.M., redaktor;  
GUREVICH, M.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Rules for the operation of electric installations in rural areas]  
Pravila tekhnicheskoi ekspluatatsii sel'skikh elektroustanovok.  
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1957. 183 p. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glvanoye upravleniye sel'skikh elektro-  
stantsii.  
(Electric power plants) (Electricity in agriculture)

TEPLITSKIY, Ya.S.

Seminar on the operation of rural electric networks. Mekh. 1  
elek.sots.sel'khoz. no.4:60-61 '57. (MIRA 12:4)  
(Electric networks)

TEPLITSKIY, Ye.A.

Some data on the production of surgical instruments in England.  
Med.prom. 12 no.59-61 0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy  
khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov.  
(GREAT BRITAIN--SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

TEPLITSKIY, Ye.A.

First international exhibition of medical apparatus in London.  
Med. prom. 12 no.12:56-59 D'58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy  
apparatury i instrumentov.  
(LONDON--MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS--EXHIBITIONS)

SARKISYAN, A.M., inzh.; TEPLITSKIY, Ya.S., inzh.

Introducing new methods and equipment in rural electrification.  
Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 16 no.3:33-36 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye sel'skikh elektrostantsiy Ministerstva  
sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.  
(Rural electrification)

SARKISYAN, A.M.; TEPLITSKIY, Ya.S.

Seminar and conference on rural electric lines. Mekh. i elek.  
sots. sel'khoz. 16 no.6:58-60 '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Rural electrification)

TEPLITSKIY, Ye.A.

From the practice in technical information work, Med. prom. 11 no.5:  
64 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

TEPLITSKIY, Ye.A.

New apparatus, instruments and materials for surgical operations  
on the cardiovascular system, Med.prom. 11 no.6:64-65 Je '57.  
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--SURGERY) (MIRA 10:8)  
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

*TEPLITSKIY, Ye.A.*  
TEPLITSKIY, Ye.A.

Using semiconductors in cardiovascular surgery. Med.prom. 11 no.9:  
62 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--SURGERY)  
(SEMICONDUCTORS)

TEPLITSKIY, Ye.A., inzh., GUMIN, v.N., ISYGANOV, Yu.I., arkhitekto

New layout for buildings of a synthetic rubber plant. 1 rom.  
stroit. 42 no.1:18 19 '65. (MIRA 18.3)

TEPLITSKIY, Ye. I. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "The <sup>manufacture</sup> ~~reaction~~ of dies on  
the machine bed. " Mos, 1957. 8 pp 20 cm. (Min of Higher Education USSR.  
Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst im V.V.  
Kuybyshev). 110 copies. (KL, 22-57, 106)

SOV/124-58-5-5786

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 123 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Teplitskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: A Combined Plane Contact Problem of the Theory of Elasticity and the Theory of Ultimate Equilibrium (Kombinirovannaya ploskaya kontaktnaya zadacha teorii uprugosti i teorii predelnogo ravnovesiya)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. kafedr. vyssh. matem. i teor. mekhan. Moskovsk. inzh. -stroit. in-ta, 1957, Nr 1, pp 49-71

ABSTRACT: Examination is made of the classical case of pressing a flat centrally-loaded die into an elastic-plastic medium which fulfills the Coulomb plasticity condition. It should be noted that up to the present there has been no solution for a comparable problem, although there is one for the somewhat simpler problem for a medium that fulfills the Tresca-von Mises plasticity condition. An effort to reach an approximated solution of the problem formulated in the title has been made by V. A. Florin (Sb. Gidroenergoprojekta, 1937, Nr 2) by tendering the assumption that the pressure distribution in the base of the die is linear in the plastic range, while in the elastic range it retains

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SOV/124 58 5 5786

A Combined Plane Contact Problem (cont.)

the form that corresponds to the purely elastic solution. This problem, under an analogous assumption, has been more fully dealt with by M. I. Gorbunov - Posadov (Sb. tr. N. i. in-ta osnovaniy i fundamentov, 1949, Nr 13) who considered that at the edge of the die the pressure should be determined according to the theory of the ultimate equilibrium of a non-cohesive (pourable) substance. A more exact approximation was obtained by I. Ya. Shtayerman (Sb. tr. Mosk. inzh. -stroit. in-t, 1956, Nr 14, pp 32-56; RZhMekh., 1957, Nr 6, abstract 7126) who determined the pressure distribution under the die in the plastic zone by taking into consideration the pressure effect in the plastic zone as an "additional load". By renouncing the hypothesis of linear distribution of pressures in the plastic zone, the author tries to obtain a greater refinement of the Shtayerman method of solution. The idea consists in reducing the given elastic-plastic problem to a purely elastic one. With this end in view the plastic deformation regions of the medium are isolated (there are two such regions located symmetrically relative to the center of the die). The stresses along the elastic-plastic boundary are considered to be known from the theory of the ultimate equilibrium. The material in that zone is considered to be elastic, and loads determined by the equation of the theory of elasticity are acting along the free surface of this medium. These loads are considered as "additional loads" in the Shtayerman solution. The Card 2/4

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A Combined Plane Contact Problem (cont.)

coordinates of the elastic-plastic boundary and the magnitudes of the "additional loads" are determined from the system of three nonlinear integral equations expressing the continuity of normal and tangential stresses and the plasticity conditions along this boundary. It is suggested that the solution of the system of the integral equations be sought only approximately so that it would satisfy only a limited number of points. This reduces the problem to the solution of a system of nonlinear algebraic equations. A numerical example is given to illustrate the method. In order to simplify the calculation, the author (arbitrarily) assumes that the elastic-plastic boundary coincides with one of the slip lines. This assumption renders the results of the calculation hardly acceptable. Fig. 8 of the article shows that the pressure curve at the bottom of the die not only undergoes a break along the elastic-plastic boundary, but also changes its sign within the boundaries of the elastic region. With an equal number but a different selection of points the resultant force derived from a normal "additional load" in one case is equal to 97 and in another +104 (instead of 174; the more accurate result of 203 was obtained by increasing the number of points by one). According to the reviewer the author's method, despite its extreme laboriousness, fails to improve on the order of precision of the Shtayerman results, since the given problem apparently does not belong to the class of statically determined elastic-plastic problems in which the

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stress field in the plastic zone is determined by the external load applied along its boundary alone and is independent of the stress distribution in the elastic zone. The statically-determined field of the slip lines (fig. 6 of the article) constructed by the author appears to be wholly arbitrary. It is obviously unrelated to the kinematically possible field of velocities and contains inadmissible peculiarities (the breakdown of stress continuity at point B) at the base of the die. The article introduces certain terms which lack definition ("induced pressures"): there are also typographical errors and inaccuracies (for example, on page 54, the angle of rotation of the die is referred to as the "degree of upsetting", and others).

G. S. Shapiro

1. Elasticity--Theory
2. Dies--Pressure distribution
3. Mathematics--Applications

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SOV/124-58-4-4594

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 4, p 134 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Teplitskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: The Influence of the Shape of a Contact Surface on the Magnitude of the Settling of a Bearing Plate (Vliyaniye formy kontaktnoy poverkhnosti na velichinu osadki shtampa)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. kafedr vyssh. matem. i teor. mekhan. Mosk. inzh. stroit. in-t, 1957, Nr 1, pp 72-84

ABSTRACT: The article examines the influence of the shape of a centrally loaded rigid bearing plate on the magnitude of the settlement; the bearing plate is applied to an elastic medium which is intended to simulate the supporting soil. The friction along the contact surface is disregarded. Since the analysis is confined to a plane problem where the settling is equal to infinity, the author does not determine the absolute value of the settling, but rather the difference between the settling of a flat bearing plate and a non-flat one. On the basis of I. Ya. Shtayerman's formulas [Kontakt'naya zadacha teorii uprugosti (The Contact Problem of the Theory of Elasticity, Gostekhizdat, 1949)] the author derives a formula for this difference for the case of a bearing plate with

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The Influence of the Shape of a Contact Surface (cont.)

edges rounded in accordance with a parabolic law. The result shows that the settling of such a plate is greater than that of a flat one. By contrast, a concave bearing plate, in accordance with the theory of elasticity, would give a smaller settlement. However, with such a shape of the plate the supporting soil develops plastic deformations close to the edges, thereby increasing the settling. These effects provide a basis for the conclusion that the least settlement would pertain to a basically concave plate having rounded edges which would preclude the development of plastic deformations. The article solves the problem of determining the geometric parameters for such a bearing plate. From the condition that the plate should have a contact over the whole of its base surface the requirement follows that the external load must exceed a certain value  $P_{min} > 0$ . Further, the article solves another problem which comprises the additional requirement that plastic deformations should be absent not only along the edges, but at all other points under the abovementioned bearing plate of composite shape. Since it is impossible to solve this problem analytically, the article recommends that it be solved by the method of successive approximations. However, even this method turns out to be so complicated that the author introduces some additional arbitrary assumptions in the illustrative example.

- 1. Soil--Simulation
- 2. Soil--Loading
- 3. Metal plates--Applications
- 4. Metal plates--Configuration
- 5. Mathematics

M. I. Gorbunov-Posadov

TEPLITSKIY, Ye. I. Lashener (g.Moskva)

Simplified calculations for rigid foundations. Strel. prod. neft. prom.  
2 no.3:13-15 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)

(Foundations)

TEPLITS'KIY, Ye.I.  
TEPLITS'KIY, Ye.I. (Moskva)

Plane problem of the theory of elasticity and limit equilibrium  
applied to the contact of a punch with the deformed semiplane.  
Prykl.mekh.3 no.3:277-288 '57.  
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Moskovs'kiy inzhenerno-budivsel'niy institut.  
(Punches) (Strains and stresses)

TEPLITSKIY, Ye.I. [Teplyts'kiy, I.E.I.] (Moskva)

Interaction of punches arranged on and elastic semispace. *Prykl.*  
mekh. 4 no.3:338-342 '58. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.  
(Punches)

TEPLITSKIY, Ye.I.

Rock pressure on underground structures. [Trudy] NIIOSP no.41:52-92  
'59. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Rock pressure)(Underground construction)

ТЕПЛИТСКИЙ, Ye. Y.

24 4280

107000

25113

S/198/61/007/003/008/013

D264/D303

AUTHOR: Teplyts'kyy, Ye.Y. (Moscow)

TITLE: Approximation formulae for determining the stresses in the zone of ultimate equilibrium around a circular horizontal cavity

PERIODICAL: Prykladna mekhanika, v. 7, no. 3, 1961, 295 - 303

TEXT: The article deals with the problem of stress-distribution in the zone of ultimate equilibrium around a circular horizontal cavity by working out simple approximation formulae. The author claims that this method is less cumbersome than the methods of earlier workers, and also that it may be applied to the "mixed" problem of the theory of elasticity and the theory of ultimate equilibrium. A polar coordinate system is taken, with the origin on the axis of the cavity, and  $\theta$  measured in an anti-clockwise direction,  $\theta = 0$  being the vertical axis downwards. [Abstractor's note: Author ambiguous. It is clear that what is meant is that  $\theta = 0$  is the negative

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25113

S/198/61/007/003/008/013  
D264/D303

Approximation formulae for ...

y-axis]. The zone of limiting equilibrium is determined by three equations in three unknowns

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{r} = \gamma R_0 \cos \theta; \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \sigma_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{2\tau_{r\theta}}{r} = -\gamma R_0 \sin \theta; \quad (1')$$

and

$$(\sigma_r + \sigma_\theta + 2H)^2 \sin^2 \rho = (\sigma_\theta - \sigma_r)^2 + 4\tau_{r\theta}^2; \quad (2)$$

where  $\sigma_r$  is the radial stress,  $\sigma_\theta$  is the tangential stress,  $\tau_{r\theta}$  is the contact stress. Also  $\gamma$  is the specific gravity of the substance,  $R_0$  the radius of the cavity,  $\rho$  the angle of internal friction  $r = R/R_0$ ,  $H = K \cot \rho$  ( $K =$  Coefficient of adhesion) and  $R, \theta$  are the coordinates of a general point.  $\tau_{r\theta}$  and  $\frac{\partial \tau_{r\theta}}{\partial \theta}$  are approximately equal to zero, and hence can be ignored. An approximate solu-

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tion is then given by

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= (p + H)r^\alpha - H; \\ \sigma_\theta &= (p + H)r^\alpha(\alpha + 1) - H. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where p is the pressure on the contour of the cavity. Considering only the points which lie on the vertical diameter,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= (p + H)r^\alpha + (r^\alpha - r) \frac{\gamma R_0}{\alpha - 1} \cos \theta - H; \\ \sigma_\theta &= [(p + H)r^\alpha + (r^\alpha - r) \frac{\gamma R_0}{\alpha - 1} \cos \theta](\alpha + 1) - H, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where

$$\alpha = \frac{2 \sin \varphi}{1 - \sin \varphi}$$

Three variants of the solution are considered, each of which satisfies two of the equations. (4) satisfies (1) and (2) but does

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Approximation formulae for ...

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not satisfy (1') for points which do not lie on the vertical diameter. [Abstractor's note: By "vertical diameter", the author presumably means the y-axis]. To determine the limits of applicability of (3) and (4) a specific case is considered, with  $H = 0$ ,  $p = 1.3\gamma R_0$ ,  $\varphi = 35^\circ 30'$ . This is the least profitable case, when the medium has no adhesion and the pressure on the contour of the cavity is small, so that the influence of the volume forces is most strongly evident. It follows that the pressure on the contour is very small. The contour is considered to have depth 30 m, and radius  $R_0 = 3$  m. Even in the case of very heavy rock, where  $\gamma = 2.5 \text{ t/m}^3$ ,  $p = 9.75 \text{ t/m}^2$  which is less than the pressure experimentally found at such a depth, and 7 or 8 times less than the pressure of the upper layers of rock. A solution is obtained by the method of V.V. Sokolovskiy (Ref. 2: Statika sypuchey sredy (The Statics of a Dry Medium) GITTL, 1954). A comparison of the curves computed by the approximation method with those obtained by Sokolovskiy's method gives the limits of applicability of the formulae. It is concluded that

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for  $p \geq 1.3 \gamma R_0$  the approximation formulae may be used, provided that the zone is not more than three radii in width. If the zone of ultimate equilibrium is greater then the limits of applicability depend on the equations of the points and approximate results. There are 5 figures, 6 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya budivnytstva i arkhitektury SRSR (Academy of Building and Architecture of the USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1960

Card 5/5

TEPLITSKIY, Ye.I.

Determining stresses in the zone of limiting equilibrium around a  
round horizontal development according to approximate formulas.

[Trudy] NII osn. no.47:18-26 '62.

(Rock pressuro)

(MIRA 15:6)

TEPLITSKIY, Ye.M., inzh.

Using hydraulic jacks for timbering in Donets Basin mines. Mekh.  
i avtom.proizv. 14 no.2:35-36 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Donets Basin--Mine timbering)

TEPLITSKIY, Ye. M. inzh.

Efficient use of hydraulic supports. Bezop.truda v prom. 5 no.3:5-6  
Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Mining engineering)

TEPLITSKIY, Ye.M., gornyy inzh.

Efficacy of the use of hydraulic props. Ugol' 36 no.10:29-32  
0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Mine timbering—Hydraulic equipment)

AUTHOR: Sher, I.G. and Teploukhov, F.V. 113-58-6-15/16

TITLE: Mechanization of Stamping Operations in Wheel Production  
(Mekhanizatsiya shtampovochnykh operatsiy v kolesnom proiz-  
vodstve)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 6, pp 42-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe various stripping and knock-off devices  
in the process of stamping wheels for different models of  
Soviet automobiles, such as the ZIS-5 and the YaAZ-200.  
There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy kuznechno-pressovyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Forge-  
Pressing Plant)

Card 1/1 1. Automobile industry--USSR 2. Wheels--Production--Methods

TEFLOUKHOV, Valeriy Ivanovich; GENEROZOV, B.A., redaktor; SHAROPIN, V.D.,  
redaktor; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Proximate analysis of steel; manual for laboratory technicians]  
Ekspress-analiz stali; rukovodstvo dlia laborantov. Moskva, Gos.  
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoj i tsvetnoj metallurgii, 1954.  
243 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)  
(Steel--Analysis)

TEPLOUKHOV, Valeriy Ivanovich; BORODAVKIN, M.L., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA,  
P.G., tekhn. red.

[Rapid analysis of steel; practical handbook for chemical  
laboratory workers] Ekspress-analiz stali; prakticheskoe ruko-  
vodstvo dlia laborantov khimicheskikh laboratorii. Izd.2., ispr. 1  
dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvet-  
noi metallurgii, 1961. 260 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Steel--Analysis)

TEPLOUKHOV, Valeriy Ivanovich; SHISHKINA, N.I., redsentsent; KRYZHOVA,  
M.L., red. izd-va; MAL'KOVA, N.T., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of open-hearth and electric furnace slags] Analiz marte-  
novskikh i elektropechnykh shlakov. Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat,  
1962. 76 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Slag--Analysis)

ТЕПЛОУКЛОНА, С.А.

24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215  
 Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleeva  
 Referaty nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot; sbornik No.2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, Nr 2) Moscow, Standartgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.  
 Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR, Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov.

Ed.: S. V. Reshetina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.  
**PURPOSE:** These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gages for the various industries.

**COVERAGE:** The volume contains 128 reports on standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating institutes are: VNIIM - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleeva) in Leningrad; Sverdlovsk branch of this institute; VNIK - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created from NChMIP - Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Moscow State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) and VNIIP - Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiofizicheskikh izmereniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physico-technical and Radio-engineering Measurements) in Moscow; NChMIP - Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy Institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NChMIP - Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy Institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Aleksandrov, V.A., I.L. Morozova, L.A. Orlova, and Ye. V. Shestopalova (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIK). Studying a Potentiometric Method for the Determination of Manganese and Chromium and a Hydrogen Method for the Determination of Sulfur in Standard Chemical Composition Samples of Cast Iron and Steel. 116

Aleksandrov, V.A., I.L. Morozova, and L.G. Plotkovskaya (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIK). Studying Methods for the Determination of Small Amounts of Carbon in Ferrous Metals. 116

Morozova, L., and L.G. Plotkovskaya (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIK). Finding the Most Accurate Method for the Determination of Sulfur in Ferrous Metals. 117

Plotkovskaya, L.G., I.L. Morozova, L.A. Orlova, and Ye. V. Shestopalova (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIK). Studying Chemical Analysis Methods for the Determination of Copper, Zinc, and Manganese in Copper-Zinc Alloys. 118

Malkova, E.M., R.I. Gutkina, and G.A. Teplovukhova (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIK). 118

TEPLOUKHOVA, I.M.

Significance of the determination of the activity of cholinesterases.  
Lab. delo. no.2:8/87 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra laboratornoy diagnostiki (zaveduyushchiy - prof. Ye.A. Kost) i kafedra anesteziologii (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent Ye.A. Damir)  
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.

SAVIN, M., kand. tekhn. nauk; TEPLOV, A.

Prestressed reinforced concrete framed roof members. Bud.mat.  
i konstr. 1 no.1:3-7 0 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Glavnyy inzhener tresta "Leskhimpromstroy" (for Teplov).  
(Roofs, Concrete)

ACCESSION NR: AP4043269

S/0017/64/000/007/0028/0029

AUTHOR: Teplov, A.

TITLE: Dosimetric instruments

SOURCE: Voyenny\*ye znaniya, no. 7, 1964, 28-29

TOPIC TAGS: dosimeter, roentgen, radiometer, beta radiation, roentgenometer, gamma radiation, beta-gamma radiometer

ABSTRACT: This is the first in a series of articles discussing methods and means for detection of radioactive contamination. After a brief explanation of the types of radiation with which a civil defense organization will have to cope with, the author proceeds with a description of the four basic dosimetric instruments: roentgenometers, radiometers, dosimeters and radioactivity indicators. Specific Soviet built dosimetric instruments mentioned in this article are: roentgenometers DP-2 with a range from 0 to 200 roentgen/hour, DP-1-A, DP-1-B and DP-1-V; radiometers: DP-12, DP-11-A, DP-11-B; dosimeters: DP-23 which consists of two ionization chambers DS-50 and DKP-50, DP-21-A and DP-21-B; indicators: DP-63 which contains the gas discharge counters SI1EG (STS-11) and SI2BG (STS-10). The author concludes that some instruments used in the national economy and industry can

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043269

fulfill the needs of civil defense. Orig. art. has: 5 figures

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

*Теплов, А.Г.*

ПОПОВ, В.Я., канд. техн. наук; ТЕПЛОВ, А.Г., канд. техн. наук.

Modern techniques for repairing machine parts. Vest. mash. 37 no.8:  
73-76 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)

(Machine-shop practice)

ABELEVICH, A.A.; ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N.; VLASOV, A.P.; GAL'PERIN, A.S.; YEVSIKOV, A.V.; IVANOV, G.P.; KOROLEV, N.A.; LEVITSKIY, I.S.; LIVSHITS, L.G.; MELKOV, M.P.; NAZAROV, N.I.; NOVIKOV, M.P.; POPOV, V.Ya.; TEPLOV, A.G.; BAKHAREV, A.P., inzh., retsenzent; SAHEL'YEV, Ye.Ya., red. izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Technological aspects of the repair of crawler vehicles] Tekhnologiya remonta gusenichnykh mashin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry 1960. 466 p. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Crawler vehicles--Maintenance and repair)

GEVORKYAN, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TEPILOV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using the method of vibro-resistance building-up for repairing  
parts. Mashinostroitel' no.1:11-14 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

(Electric welding)

GEVORKYAN, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TMELOV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Selecting conditions for building up by the weaving arc  
method. Mashinostroitel' no.3:39 Nr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Electric welding)

TEPLOV, A.V.; CHEREMUSHKIN, N.A., red.; KHIROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Water supply in railroad transportation]Vodosnabzhenie na  
zheleznodorozhnom transporte. 1zd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva,  
Transzheldorizdat, 1951. 349 p. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Railroads--Water supply)

TEPLOV, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Coefficient of speed, pressure and losses for a short, inside, cylindrical  
spout. Gidr.stroi. 22 no.4:38-39 Ap '53.

(MLRA 6:5)  
(Hydraulics)

TEPLOV, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Significance of consumption, velocity and loss factors in the calculation of internal cylindrical nozzles (jets). Gidr.stroi. 22 no.10:45 0 '53.

(MLRA 6:10)  
(Nozzles)

TEPLOV, Aleksandr Vladimirovich; ZHILIN, A.S., inzhener, redaktor;  
KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Railroad water-supply] Zholesnodorozhnoe vodosnabzhenie. Moskva,  
Gos.transp.shel-dor.izd-vo, 1955. 315 p. (MLRA 8:10)  
(Railroads--Water-supply)

124-58-6-6700

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 6, p 56 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Dmitriyev, A. A., Bonchkovskaya, T. V., Teplov, A. V.

TITLE: On the Extinction of Waves by a Pneumatic Breakwater (O gashenii volny pnevmaticheskim volnolomom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mor. gidrofiz. in-ta AN SSSR, 1955, Vol 5, pp 24-38

ABSTRACT: The three basic causes of the extinction of waves are given: 1) Extinction of a wave by superimposing upon it a velocity field generated by the movement of air bubbles. 2) Reflection of a wave from an air-bubble screen. 3) Energy dissipation due to the compression and expansion of the rising air bubbles. The extinction effect investigated in the main is the one due to circulatory currents and turbulence. A description of experiments performed on a pneumatic breakwater model installed on the bottom of a transparent wave basin is given. The test basin is 4 m long, 15 cm wide, and 24.5 cm deep. Both cinematography and photography were employed. For determining the circulation within the liquid the polaroid light method was used. The currents created by the air injected into the liquid at different air pressures were observed, as well as the effect

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124-58-6-6700

On the Extinction of Waves by a Pneumatic Breakwater (cont.)

of these currents on the waves approaching the breakwater. In the theoretical part of the paper it is pointed out that the work expended in compressing the air injected into the liquid is negligible and may be disregarded. The role played by the current and the turbulence in wave damping is evaluated. By means of an example it is demonstrated that the effects of the currents and of the turbulence are of the same order of magnitude. At smaller discharge rates of air the effectiveness of turbulence increases and that of the counter-currents diminishes. The results of the work by Yu Yi-Yuan (Yi-Yuan Yu, Trans. Amer. Geophys. Union, 1952, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 39-41) treating the same topic are discussed.

S. S. Voyt

1. Breakwaters--Design
2. Breakwaters--Performance
3. Water waves--Control
4. Pneumatic systems--Performance

Card 2/2

Name: TEPLOV, Aleksandr Vladimirovich  
Dissertation: Scientific Principles of the Appli-  
cation o Pneumatic Jetties  
Degree: Doc Tech Sci  
Affiliation: Military-Transport Acad imeni  
Kaganovich  
Defense Date, Place: 28 Jun 55, Council of Moscow Order of  
Labor Red Banner Engineering-Construct-  
ion Inst imeni Kuybyshev  
Certification Date: 27 Oct 56  
Source: BMVO 6/57

TEPLOV, A.V. (Leningrad)

Prandtl-Nikuradze formula. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.10:31-32 0 '58.  
(Pipe--Hydrodynamics) (MIRA 11:10)

SAPOZHNIKOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; RUDNIK, Rita Il'ichna; GORYACHEVA, Inna Aleksandrovna; ZHABINA, Margarita Dmitriyevna; BATYREVA, Galina Vladimirovna; TEPLYOY, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GVIRTS, V.L., red. izd-va

[Tables and nomograms for the hydraulic calculation of plastic pipes] Tablitsy i nomogrammy dlia gidravlicheskogo rascheta plastmassovykh trub. Pod red. A.V.Teplova. Leningrad, 1961. 7 p. Tables. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy. Obmen pere-dovym opytom. Seriya: Stroitel'naia promyshlennost', no.3) (MIRA 14:7)

(Pipe, Plastic—Tables, calculations, etc.)

TEPLOV, A.V.

Laws governing the motion of a liquid under pressure in circular pipes.  
Trudy MIIT no.139:72-78 '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Voyennaya akademiya transporta i tyla.  
(Pipelines) (Fluid dynamics) (Dimensional analysis)

TEFILOV, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk;  
STANEVICH, Ye.N., red.

[Fundamentals of hydraulics] Osnovy gidravliki. Moskva,  
Energia, 1965. 183 p. (MIRA 18:3)



AUTHORS: Teplov, B.F., Khomikovskiy, P.M., (Dzerzhinsk) SOV 69-58-4-12/18

TITLE: The Topochemistry of the Drop Polymerization of Vinyl Chloride  
(O topokhimii kapel'ncy polimerizatsii khloristogo vinila)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 4, pp 469-475 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two forms of emulsion polymerization are known: 1) polymerization in emulsions stabilized by soaps which takes place in polymer-monomer particles of small size and leads to the formation of latexes; 2) polymerization in emulsions stabilized by protein emulsifiers or high-polymers under the influence of initiators soluble in the monomer. Reliable data on the topochemistry of this polymerization may be obtained by comparing the speeds of the process in water, in the emulsifier solution, and in the emulsion. In the article, the polymerization of vinyl chloride in water and a 2%-solution of photo-gelatine under the influence of the peroxide of benzoyl (PB) and the dinitryl of the azoisobutyric acid (DN) has been investigated. The solubility of PB and DN was determined by stirring these substances in water or gelatine solution. The table shows that PB is practically insoluble in water or gelatine. The solubility of DN in water is considerable. Vinyl chloride is a little more soluble in gelatine than in water. For de-

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## The Topochemistry of the Drop Polymerization of Vinyl Chloride

termining the distribution of DN in water and in the monomer, a dichloroethane solution of DN was made. It was found that 92 % of DN is found in dichloroethane and 8 % in water. The polymerization was carried out at 50° C in the absence of air. Figure 2 shows that 1 g of polyvinylchloride absorbs 0.25 g of the monomer. The speed of polymerization with PB is very slow (Figure 3, Curve 1). In the presence of DN, the process takes place with a constant speed after an initial acceleration stage. The size of the particles was determined in every sample of the suspensions in 1,500 - 2,000 particles. The maximum of the distribution curves is found between 15-25  $\mu$ . With an increase of the depth of polymerization, an increase of the small particles of 5  $\mu$  is observed. Polymerization starts in a molecular water solution containing 0.4 g/l DN and 10 g/l vinyl chloride. In the monomer particles the following reactions are possible: 1) initiation of polymerization by DN-molecules; 2) growth of the chain by the addition of monomer molecules to the primary radicals; 3) breaking of chains; 4) transmission of the chain through the molecules of the monomer and the polymer. As soon as the polymer particles are formed, polymerization takes place in the water solution

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SOV-69-58-4-12/18

The Topochemistry of the Drop Polymerization of Vinyl Chloride

and in polymer particles. The speed of the process in the polymer particles is greater than in water because the monomer concentration is higher and chain breaking is slower. After the accumulation of a certain quantity of polymer, the polymerization speed is constant. This is probably due to the fact that the polymerization takes place completely in the polymer particles. The latex polymerization of vinyl chloride takes place with greater speed than the droplet polymerization. It is not yet known if this is caused by an increase of the initiation speed or by an additional decrease of the chain-breaking speed.

There are 3 graphs, 1 diagram, 1 table, and 19 references, 12 of which are Soviet, 4 English, 1 American, 1 German, and 1 Italian.

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1957

1. Ethylene polymers--Synthesis

Card 3/3

RYLOV, Ye.Ye.; BORT, D.N.; MINSKER, K.S.; KRONMAN, A.G.; TEPLOV, B.F.

Some data on the crystalline polyvinyl chloride structure.  
Zhur.strukt.khim. 2 no.5:615-616 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Ethylene) (Crystals)

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B110/B144

15. 2050  
AUTHORS: Minsker, K. S., Kronman, A. G., Teplov, B. F., Rylov, Ye. Ye.,  
Bort, D. N.

TITLE: Stereospecific homogeneous vinyl chloride polymerization

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 3, 1962, 383-388

TEXT: The effect of various polar solvents (nitro compounds, amines, amides, nitriles, ethers, esters, ketones, aldehydes, acids, anhydrides, and heterocyclic compounds) on the polymerization of vinyl chloride (I) was studied to determine the structure of the polymer formed. Polymerization was conducted for 18 hrs between 0 and 60°C in an N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere with radical initiators (8·10<sup>-4</sup> moles/mole of monomer). Films kept at 120°C for 2.5 hrs were used for the electronographic determination of crystallinity. Only few solvents yielded stereoregular PVC structures. Electron diffraction patterns showed four diffuse rings. HCOOH, CH<sub>3</sub>COOH, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>COOH, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>COOH

lead to a higher order of the polymer chain and produce two more diffuse bands of aliphatic aldehydes yielded crystalline PVC. Electron diffraction patterns showed some new lines with  $d = 5.07, 5.27 \text{ \AA}$  (instead of 5.16);  
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Stereospecific homogeneous ...

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2.52, 2.62 Å (instead of 2.56); 2.26, 2.31 Å (instead of 2.28); 1.74 and 1.69 Å. Low yields and molecular weights suggest: (1) that aldehydes regulate the molecular weight in radical polymerization of I; and (2) chain transfer.  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and  $\text{CHI}_3$  were used for chain rupture, since the formation of a regular structure is easier at low molecular weights. PVC with the characteristic viscosity of 0.1 was obtained with 1 mole  $\text{CHCl}_3$  per monomer-mole. Absence of aldehyde in the system (monomer initiator and aldehyde) leads to amorphous PVC. Substitution of azoisobutyric dinitrile by peroxide initiators yielded poorly crystalline PVC. Peroxide on the basis of butyric aldehyde yielded highly crystalline PVC. Electron diffraction patterns of PVC twice reprecipitated PVC showed further new bands with  $d = 1.89, 1.54, \text{ and } 1.44 \text{ \AA}$ . Free radicals formed by the decomposition of the hydroperoxide group in peracids initiate the radical polymerization of I in the presence of aldehydes so that adding of initiators becomes unnecessary. Complexes of aldehyde and vinyl chloride cause the formation of crystalline PVC. Conclusions. (1) The C=O groups do not affect the crystallinity, since amides, esters, ketones, acids, and anhydrides are ineffective. (2) Regularity (but not crystallinity) is increased in the

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Stereospecific homogeneous ...

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systems containing COOH groups. (3) Crystallinity is caused by aliphatic aldehydes only. Stereospecificity is affected by substituents in aldehydes and acids ( $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCHO}$ ,  $\text{CCl}_3\text{COOH}$ ). There are 1 figure and 1 table. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: P. H. Burleigh, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 82, 749, 1960.

SUBMITTED: February 23, 1961

X

Card 3/3

TEPLOW, Boris Mikhailovich.

Thirty years of Soviet psychology, lecture Moskva Pravda 1947. 31 p. (50-22002)

BF108.R8T4

CSt-H MH NN

1. Psychology - Hist.

Проблемы школьного курса психологии в свете учения И. П. Павлова.  
Problems of a school course in psychology in the light of the teachings of I. P. Pavlov  
Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo, 1951. 58 p. (52-42211)

QP356.T4

TEPLOV, B.M.

[Psychology; a textbook for secondary schools] Psikhologiya;  
uchebnik dlia srednei shkoly. Izd. 5. Moskva, Uchpedgiz. 1951.  
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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102273.

Author : Teplov, B. M.  
Inst : Not given.  
Title : On the Study of Typological Properties of the Nervous System and Their Psychological Manifestations.

Orig Pub: Vopr. psikhologii, 1957, No 5, 108-130.

Abstract: The concept of the type of higher nervous activity (HNA), and of its concrete content by Pavlov, Ivanov-Smolensky, Krasnogorsky etc., two ways of detecting individual differences (going from the grouping of individuals according to type and from the quantitative characteristics of definite properties -P) are examined, and the necessity of proceeding from P to the types and not vice versa is

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